

THE WONDERS OF GREEN RIVER VALLEY

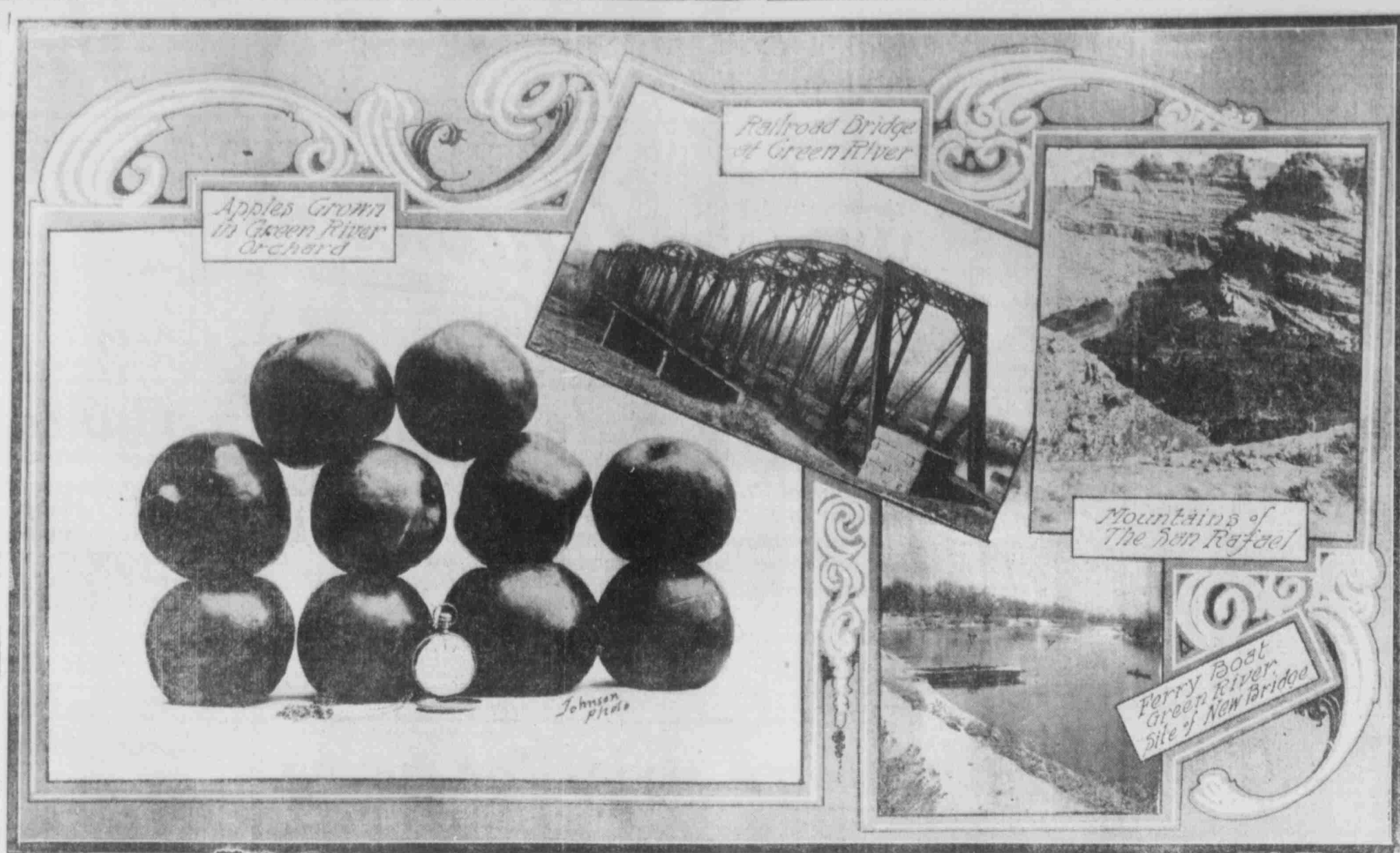
GREEN RIVER valley, covering portions of the counties of Emery and Grand, and traversed by the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, in its entirety, is not apparent to the person who merely alights from the train and walks up and down the depot platform at Green River station. He sees the little city of Green River just north of the station, and a line of tall cottonwoods threading through the distance half a mile away, marking the line of the grand old river which traverses the valley; but outside of the points mentioned, there is scarcely a breadth of part of the valley visible between the site of the city and the majestic mountains which lift their palisaded tops to a height of 2,000 feet above the surrounding country, at a distance ranging from seven to 40 miles distant.

By impressing the service of a conveyance, however, a ride of a few miles in a northerly direction will serve to open up a vista calculated to cause the ordinary individual to open his eyes with amazement. He soon comes to a point where a view is had from the top of a slight elevation reached after leaving the station, showing the thousands of acres of remarkably fertile land, gently sloping from the bottoms of the mountain ranges on either side of the valley to the center thereof, which is occupied by the waters of the mighty river—the Green. The soil is of such character and composition and the conditions as regards altitude, protection from frost and general climate that it is esteemed as a section for the growing of fruit scarcely to be approached by any other section in the west. Every condition is adapted to the production of perfect apples, peaches and pears, as well as melons, cantaloupes, etc., which cannot be surpassed.

IS FORTY YEARS OLD.

The country has been settled, by occasional ranchers, and now and then a hamlet or two, for 40 years; but it was not until about three years ago that the real conditions of the valley as a fruit raising paradise became known to any extent. At that time a number of people who had made a success of fruit growing in the fruit belts of Grand Junction and Palisade, in Colorado entered the valley and noted that the conditions obtaining at Green River were similar to those existing in the places they had left; and inquiry developed the fact that everything considered, fruit flourished really better in the valley of the Green than in the valley of the Grand. This discovery led many to dispose of their holdings in the sections named, and to move over into the Utah valley, where they began planting orchards.

That their conclusions were well founded soon became apparent. Apples, of the best quality and reaching almost unheard of size, were soon in evidence upon well laden trees; peaches, the like of which have never been surpassed and seldom equalled, rewarded



Great Fruit Raising District of Emery and Grand Counties Attracting Attention From Many Quarters—Soil is Fertile and Climate Ideal for the Horticulturist—Products Are Shipped Even Across the Seas—The Only Need of the Growing Community is a Bridge.

the planter's efforts; pears, large and luscious, and moreover so firm that they could with absolute safety be packed and shipped to foreign countries without damage, began to yield in plenty, until the fame of the Green River valley as a fruit raising center became widely known through the middle west. Settlers from Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois and even New York, came in, planting their feet in the Green River valley, some on one side, some on the other side of the river, and began to build homes and make orchards, until at the present time more than 7,000 acres of orchard

land is under cultivation.

IT HAS ONLY BEGUN.

This is but a beginning, according to the boosters of the Green River country. One company engaged in the orchard business proposes to open up a tract of 2,000 acres; another has 50,000 acres, and other companies, in the valleys of Green River and the San Rafael, are preparing to ask for the segregation of nearly half a million acres of land under the Carey act, and propositions are now pending before the state land board to this effect. The soil and other conditions on the

Grand county side of the river, surrounding the town of Elgin, are said to be equally good, if not in some instances better than those on the Emery county side, surrounding the town of Green River. Grand county lies east of the river, and the last county on the eastern side of the state. The county embraces more than 2,000,000 acres, or to be exact, 2,401,000 acres of land. Emery county contains about 300,000 acres more than Grand county. The country is blessed by the majestic range of Wasatch mountains, known as the range of the San Rafael. These mountains are peculiar

in contour and formation, and are characteristic of the range which run down through the valley until the Green and Grand rivers merge into the magnificent Colorado and thence down the wonderful Grand canyon. They are of an entirely different formation from the surrounding country, and have been accounted for by geological theories that in the far distant ages the mountains were left in the sweep when a great earthquake shock rent the earth, causing the great fissure known as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, thus emptying the inland sea which theretofore existed in the valleys

of eastern Utah, and pouring the water into the gulf of California. The mountains are the rocks which could not be swept away, while the valleys are but the residue constituting the soils gathered upon the bottom of the inland sea which disappeared after the prehistoric earthquake shock.

THE SILENT CITY.

One of the landmarks of the region, which is always majestic and awe-inspiring to the tourist, is the "Silent City" of the San Rafael. The "Silent City" is so called from the appearance of the tops of the mountains,

which perfectly resemble towers, and spires of buildings in a large city. The surrounding somber mountain coloring and vast uninhabited country through which they extend their abrupt ridges, make an impression on the beholder which is peculiar and lasting. The peaks rise to a height of 2,000 feet above the level of the valley through which the railroad passes.

At a point about eight miles north of the city of Green River, along the top of a palisaded ridge, extends out into a bend of the river valley a knife-like formation of solid rock, as the termination of that particular mountain. Just a few feet back from the end of the rock formation, divided from the point by a few feet of space, is a piece of stone about the height and shape of a man, standing out on the top of the ridge, absolutely alone, and separated from the continuation of the ridge by several feet of space on each side. The figure appears as though it had been carved by human hands so perfect are its proportions as compared to those of a large man. The statue is visible for miles down the valley, and the nearer one approaches to the stone phenomenon the more does it resemble man's form. From its commanding position, and general resemblance to the form of a man, the stone has been called by the people of the valley "Brigham Young," after the founder of Utah. The remarkable natural stone carving is the wonder of all visitors, as well as a point of great local interest.

A PERMANENT CITY.

One of the evidences of the permanency of the town of Green River is the fact that the Denver & Rio Grande railroad has made one of its division headquarters at the place, removing the roundhouse and shops formerly located at Helper to Green River. New machine shops and railroad buildings are now in course of construction, as well as the building of many new tracks, and the construction of a new yard of proportions commensurate with the requirements of the division part. It is said that the main repair shops of the central portion of the Rio Grande system will be located at this point, and conservative estimate of the amount to be expended by the railroad company in improvements is \$200,000.

The town of Elgin, on the east side of the river, is the main town of the valley of the Green river in Grand county. There are some of the most energetic town builders and fruit raisers in the country at Elgin, and if the bridge, which is asked for by the people of the entire valley irrespective of locality, is built by authorization of the legislature, Elgin will be the direct beneficiary of the bridge to perhaps a greater extent than any other town in the valley. People who have previously gone north or south hundreds of miles to effect a passage over the river on their way through the country east or west, will then cross at Elgin, and if, as residents of Elgin claim, the east side of the valley is even better adapted to the cultivation of fruit than the west side, the section will not only be a great source of capital and population as its desirability becomes known.

REYNOLD'S DICTIONARY.

of the Book of Mormon. A new edition of the dictionary is now being printed by the Salt Lake City.

SURROUNDINGS THAT MAKE MEN FOUND IN LUND SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Institution Opened Monday Occupies a Ten Acre Plot of Ground Suited for Gardening and Other Outdoor Pursuits—Home is Provided With All Comforts and Conveniences.



LUND SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Lund School for Boys, so named in honor of President Anthony H. Lund, was opened on Monday of this week, and announcement is made by the superintendent that the institution is now prepared to accommodate an additional number of boys.

The school occupies a tract of 10 acres at a point a little east of North East, just south of sixteenth south, in the heart of the Mill Creek district. The improvements consist of a fine two-story building, with basement, a neat barn and a model country house. The main structure was built as an academy, and since coming into possession of Zion's Aid society, under whose auspices the house is conducted, it has been remodeled and an addition has been built, at a cost of nearly \$12,000.

A schoolroom on the south side of the main room is furnished with new slates, desks, blackboards and maps. With other equipment in keeping therewith, classes in the grades are conducted in the forenoon by thoroughly competent teachers.

The dormitory is as complete as could be wished for. The sleeping room, about 40 by 25 feet in dimensions, is provided with new three-foot iron cots, made to order, with cotton-felt mattresses, new bedding, etc. Each boy has a locker exclusively his own, to which he carries the key. On the same floor are three shower baths, toilets, etc., with a room devoted to hospital

purposes. Fine porcelain wash basins are found on all the floors.

MODERN LAUNDRY.

The large diningroom will accommodate 50 persons, and is suitably furnished. A laundry room, complete in all its details, occupies the southeast corner of the building. It has an automatic washer, extractor, mangle and drying room, all run by electric power. In the basement is a manual training department, thoroughly equipped in every detail, and here part of the afternoon is spent by the boys. They have outside work as well, taking care of horses and cattle domiciled in the neat and attractive barn, and in looking after the several pens of beautiful chickens of the Rhode Island Reds and barred Plymouth Rock varieties.

With the coming of spring an added line of work will be open to the boys, that of gardening and fruit raising. The soil on the tract is of the best and it is the intention to plant a number of trees and varieties of shrubbery. All the needs of the institution in the way of fuel and vegetables can be raised on the place, and possibly some to spare.

As stated previously in these columns, the Lund institution is a home, a school, rather than a reformatory. It is a place that boys who are given to truancy and lawlessness are admitted to, but the place is also open to those who by misfortune and not fault are in need of a home and environment uplifting in character. Among such may be boys who have lost one or both

parents; others may have both father and mother and yet suffer from unfavorable home surroundings. For these as well as for the boys who are difficult to manage the Lund school will prove a boon of inestimable value. The intention is to make the place homelike, and to throw the discipline as much as possible upon the boys. There are no bells here, but it is intended that honor shall keep the boys on the premises and preserve order and decorum among them. While there is a superintendent, an assistant, a matron, a cook and other help, it is expected and required that the boys assist in every phase of work, inside and outside.

Membership is not confined to Salt Lake county, neither is it limited to persons belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. P. D. No. 4 will bring full particulars of the institution, its aims, purposes and scope.

SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

As before stated, the Lund School for Boys is operated under the auspices of Zion's Aid society, incorporated under the laws of the state for beneficent and charitable purposes. Its promoters are a number of leading members of the following stakes: Emery, Liberty, Pioneer, Salt Lake, Granite and Jordan. Frank V. Taylor is president; H. B. Elder, vice president; Joseph J. Cannon, secretary; Fred M. Nielsen, treasurer.

ures; Joseph L. Horne, superintendent; Mrs. Horne, matron, and the first four with the following comprise the board of directors: Henry Peterson, Daniel B. Jones, Matthew Noall, E. F. Soderberg, Niels Thompson, John M. Cannon and Edwin Bennion.

C. R. Kluger, the Jeweler, 1060 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day, and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed." F. J. Hill Drug Co., ("The Never Substitutes.")

A NEW EDITION

of Reynold's Dictionary of the Book of Mormon now ready at Deseret Sunday School Union Book Store, Salt Lake City, \$1.25 postpaid.

CAREY ACT LANDS.

10,000 acres of choice bench lands open to settlement under the Carey Act in Millard county, Utah, 134 miles south of Salt Lake City, at \$8.25 an acre for land and perpetual water right. Payments covering a period of ten years. Excursions every Tuesday and Friday from Salt Lake City, \$5.75 for round trip. Write or call and have reservations made.

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NEW ZEALAND'S GLUTTONOUS CUCKOO.

Professor Drummond, the well-known New Zealand naturalist, has been compiling some further notes with regard to the voracious habits of the long-tailed cuckoo of Maoriland. He has recently received a photograph taken by G. Buddle of Auckland, of a long-tailed cuckoo that had half-swallowed a fairly large lizard, and had been nearly choked by its effort. The lizard went down head first, but its fore limbs prevented the bird from taking in the whole body and the whole stuck in the gullet. A bill until it was rescued, Mr. Buddle took a photograph of the bird with the lizard in its bill, and another one after the lizard had been removed, and in the latter picture the look of rage and disappointment is very strongly marked.

A Burrows of West Oxford, North Canterbury, tells the professor that in the crop of a long-tailed cuckoo he found two young goldfinches, two large lizards and several beetles. The goldfinches were fledged and had been swallowed whole. These had habits of the cuckoo, says Mr. Drummond, are strongly repudiated by more decent birds the tale and others chasing the marauder out of the hole whenever they get the chance.—Dundee Advertiser.

IN HER CHAIR.

The queerest mode of travel I saw in all Mexico was that adopted by a woman who was on her way to the doctor, seated comfortably in a chair borne upon the back of a man. Some of the Mexican women are afraid even of the mule cars, while they look upon the rapidly spinning trolley with such trembling knees they cannot be persuaded to put foot upon it. Unable to pay coach hire, they employ the human carrier at a few cents for each trip.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Mrs. Patrick Campbell In a New Role.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Supported by that extremely clever actor, Lyn Harding, Mrs. Patrick Campbell has scored in "Olive Lattimer's Husband," at the Vandœuvre. She has made good her claim, made on her behalf by the majority of London critics, to the premier place among English tragediennes. As a matter of fact, the part with which she has been provided by Rudolf Besier, could have been enacted satisfactorily by but few, if any, actresses in England besides Mrs. Campbell and Lena Ashwell.

The play is open to the charge of morbidness, but, nevertheless, is intensely real, convincing and interesting. Olive, played by Mrs. Campbell, is married to a man considerably older than herself and with whom she does not love. The match was made by her mother, an unscrupulous woman of the world. Olive has fallen in love with the "son" of her husband, named Lyn Harding. The husband discovers the guilt of the pair, but forgives them and takes his wife back to his home. The woman, however, constantly chafes under the bonds of her unscrupulous marriage, and soon after the only scene, embosomed in an opportunity of freeing herself from the fetters. Her husband lies ill with typhoid, and going to his room, Mrs. Lattimer discovers that the nurse, who should be in constant attendance on the sick man, has fallen asleep. Instead of awakening her, the wife leaves the nurse undisturbed, finding that her husband will die in the meantime. The latter, although he feels sleep, is wide awake and fathoms his wife's intentions. After he has left the room, he writes a note to his "son" and gives it to the doctor, to deliver upon his death, which occurs a little later.

After the letter was delivered to her husband's friend, Olive, finding that it contained an imprecation of herself for the crime which resulted in her husband's death, begs him not to open it. Eventually, when it is opened, it is found to be the desire of the dead man that Olive and her lover may meet each other, forgiving them both for their former sins on the grounds that his original sin in consenting Olive to marry him was the real cause of the whole trouble. Then a curious thing takes place. Olive, smitten by the nobility of character of her late husband, refuses to marry her lover, and dismisses him in the final scene.

Miss Allan, who has been out of the Palace theater bill for some months, is billed to make her reappearance there next Monday. The American dancer is now in Switzerland but expects to be back in London in a couple of days. Her new engagement at the Palace is for four weeks only, but I suspect that the management will try to keep her there longer if she draws as strongly as on her previous appearance. As matters stand at present, however, she will tour the provinces at the end of her Palace engagement. Later she may decide to journey to her native land. It is still a question of money, I understand.

Marie Dressler, who has just finished another engagement at the Aldwych theater here will open the Aldwych theater on the 27th of this month. Her first attraction is called "Little Men" and is by Edgar Smith and Maurice Levy, of Joe Weber's forces. Both Smith and Levy arrived from New York a couple of weeks ago and rehearsals under their direction are now being held at the Aldwych. The company includes upwards of

100 people. Later Marie, as I have already told you, intends to introduce in London the burlesque style of performance which became associated some years ago with the names of Weber and Fields and of late years, exclusively with that of Joe Weber.

Herbert Sleath, husband of Ellen Jeffrey, is blossoming out as an Anglo-American producer. He already has several companies in the provinces playing "A White Man" by Edwin Milton Royle; next August he will present "Pudd'nhead Wilson" in London with George Fawcett, the American actor who made such a pronounced hit as Big Bill in the original English production of "White Man" in the title role; and as soon as he can make necessary arrangements in the way of a theater and a company he will present Clyde Fitch's "A Woman in the Case" in which Blanche

Bates was seen to such advantage in the United States.

In Manchester, the question of the legality of the theater queue has been raised and it is probable that the agitation against this peculiarly British institution will spread to London. The queue, crowded as it is every evening by ordinary pedestrians, is further congested by long lines of people waiting for the doors of the pits and galleries of the theater to open. The managers refuse to book the seats of those sections of the houses because they think they would thereby lose a great deal of casual custom made up principally of those people who for various reasons cannot make up their minds about going to the theater till the last moment.

It is not infrequently the case that these queues begin to form six or seven hours before the doors open and as that of a new cinema production, some of his devotees think nothing of the hardship of waiting fifteen hours. They bring with them little camp-stools, a batch of reading matter and a half-dozen sandwiches and defy all the elements to oust them from their position.

CURTIS BROWN.

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